

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1894.

VOLUME XLII—NUMBER 183.

## WILL HE VETO IT?

The President's Mail Filled With Petitions Asking that

## HE KILL THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

They Come from Every Section from Great Commercial Bodies.

## PREPONDERANCE OF THE OPINION

Of the Business Men in Favor of the Veto, While the Political Demagogues in Congress Want It Signed in the Interests of the Party—The President Non-committal, But Pays Close Attention to Arguments on the Important Question—A Message Looked for Within a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Probably because it was cabinet day and therefore difficult to get the ear of the President there were few Congressmen at the white house to-day, but they have in no degree been relieved of anxiety as to the fate of the seigniorage bill and doubtless will make up in numbers tomorrow the omissions of to-day.

The situation at the white house presents one strong feature of novelty in the fact that it appears to be the scene of a bloodless battle just now between the congressmen on the one hand, the large majority of whom are urging the signing of the seigniorage bill, and the great commercial interests of the country on the other, for twenty-nine out of every thirty of the communications coming from them pray for the veto of the bill. The congressmen have the advantage of personal presence on the field, but the other side is in evidence in great force in the enormous number of letters that burden the presidential mail, and of telegrams that come so numerous as to keep the wires hot and the white house operator occupied to his full capacity. These communications by mail and wire are coming from all parts of the country, and are not, as might be supposed, altogether of eastern origin. For instance, to-day there were appeals for a veto from Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco and Salem, Oregon.

VIRGINIA JOINS IN.  
Virginia has also joined the line as was made evident by protests against the bill from the cotton factors of Norfolk and the transportation interests there. A very thoughtful presentation of objections to the bill coming from Richmond without doubt has made some impression upon the President. Of course it is manifestly impossible for the President to read to himself in detail all of these communications, but they are carefully examined by Mr. Thurber, and any new pointer suggested on either side of the case, is brought to the attention of the President. There are all sorts of stories afloat as to the President's disposition towards the bill and some have gone to the length of reciting that he has already prepared a veto message. If this be true, he has not taken the members of his cabinet into his confidence and at the meeting to-day the subject was discussed from all points of view, with a distinct impression in the minds of the members of the cabinet that the President is still open to conviction. He has up to, and including, next Thursday—nearly a week—to make up his mind what to do with the bill, and there are indications that he proposes to use most of this time in thoughtful consideration of the matter.

NON-COMMITTAL.  
It is certain that he has committed himself to no man as respects his action, to the bill. When a Congressman calls to urge the signature of the bill, he is likely to have put to him a question that discourages him, but he soon learns that his colleague who prays for a veto has had a precisely similar experience and both are left in more doubt as to the outcome than before their call.

It is noticeable that some of the communications received urging a veto concede that owing to the slow formation of popular opinion, the result may be a temporary party loss at the polls, but they insist that in the end the sound and conservative course they are pursuing will surely be regarded by popular support. This view is strongly expressed in the communications from the south, which in cases adjure the President to follow the line of conduct pursued by him in making the tariff issue.

The comparatively few appeals for the signature of the bill as a rule are based on the plea that it will do no harm and is absolutely demanded to ensure party unity and the control of the next house of representatives. A rumor has found publication to the effect that the President is about to go on a fishing trip for a few days, probably to Woodmont, but the rumor can be positively denied.

## CHINESE REGISTERING.

Reports of the Compliance With the Law So Far.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—About March 1, the commissioner of internal revenue sent a circular letter to each of the sixty-two internal revenue collectors in the United States, directing them to report at once the number of Chinamen in their districts who had applied to register under the act of May 6, 1892, as amended by the act of November 3, 1893, and whether there would be a general compliance with the law. About fifty of the collectors have already replied. Among the figures furnished are the following:  
California, according to census of 1890, 72,472; already registered, 37,504.  
Illinois, '90's census, 740; registered, 364.  
New York, '90's census, 2,935; registered, 915.  
Ohio, '90's census, 183; registered, 54.  
Pennsylvania, '90's census, 1,146; registered, 218.  
Virginia, '90's census, 55; registered, 71.  
West Virginia, '90's census, 15; registered, 9, S.

## Senator Colquitt's Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—At 10:30 to-night Senator Colquitt was resting quietly. The sinking spells of this

morning and early this afternoon have not been repeated so far to-night his condition remaining otherwise unchanged.

## COXEY GETS LETTERS

Promising Money and Recruits—Some Specimens Which Are Probably Bogus.  
MASSILLON, Ohio, March 23.—J. S. Coxe received to-day in cash and checks the sum of \$1,411, to be devoted to furthering the commonwealth. Robert C. Gwynn, of Chicago, writes:

"For several weeks I have been plying your proposed march much thought. Have also interested many other prominent real estate men. As a result we have decided to contribute \$1,000 to be used as you may see fit. If you need any or all of this sum at once please wire me care of Robert C. Gwynn & Co., room 901, 100 Washington street, Chicago."  
"ROBERT C. GWYNN."

Here is a letter from Michigan City, Indiana:

"Please find enclosed check for \$300, and draw on me for \$55 per week till you secure the ear of Congress in the people's cause. Also permit me to add that all the hay on my Kankakee meadows is at your disposal, if needed, while en route or in camp."  
"T. SIMPSON SLOANE."

"President of Hydraulic Press and Co."

Here is another important missive:

To Gen. J. S. Coxe:

Hail to the chief! Am entirely in sympathy with your grand movement. A century from now your name will be more revered than George Washington's. On to the capitol and Washington, and give the plutocrats hell. Enclosed please find check for \$100 to aid the great cause of the people against theocracy. Down with the senate! Yours in admiration,

GEORGE B. COX, Eightieth and Plum streets, Cincinnati.

## IN COXEY'S WAY.

Doubtful if the Army Will be Allowed to Assemble on the Capitol Grounds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—There is one circumstance which may interfere with the main feature of General Coxe's announced programme at Washington. It has been stated that the object of bringing his army here is to assemble it on the steps of the capitol on the first of May for the purpose of impressing its views upon Congress. To do this it will first be necessary to secure authority from Congress, as there are specific acts upon the statute books forbidding the assembling of crowds in the capitol or in the capitol grounds for the holding of any sort of public meeting except the sessions of Congress and the assemblages which are incident to the inauguration of a President. The laws go the extent of forbidding organized parades through the capitol grounds. The law is also very strict in regard to the invasion of the grounds. Only on the occasion of inaugurations are people permitted to overrun the grounds.

There is no place near the capitol available for Mr. Coxe's purpose, and if he should be refused permission for the assembling of his followers on the capitol steps, the proceedings probably would not make so great an impression upon Congress as they are intended to do.

That the necessary consent for the use of the capitol grounds could be obtained for this purpose is considered extremely doubtful. Congress has always shown itself very jealous of the general use of the capitol building and grounds, and a departure in favor of Coxe's brigade is almost unlikely.

## Evans' Contingent of the Army.

HAZLETON, Pa., March 23.—W. A. Evans, lieutenant of Coxe's Commonweal army, is hard at work to-day endeavoring to keep his forces from disbanding, as disparaging reports have shaken their confidence. Evans, however, is more pronounced in his promises. He has received hundreds of letters of offers of assistance. Many of these communications are from cranks who make extravagant expressions commending the movement. It is understood that Evans has already framed a new political platform which is to be a conspicuous feature of the demonstration at Washington.

## Coxey's Sister Talks.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 23.—Gen. Coxe, commander-in-chief of the army of peace, has a sister and other relatives living at West Pittston, this county. She is the wife of J. H. Ricketts, a prominent business man, is a very intelligent lady and moves in the highest society. In an interview to-day she indignantly denied the story that there was insanity in the Coxe family. She says her brother is a patriot and an honorable man. She has the utmost confidence in him and believes that if his present mission is successful the working classes will be greatly benefited. The only thing the sister does not like about the affair is the notoriety it gives the family.

## Bogus Letters.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—Some of the Cleveland letters received by Coxe, at Massillon, offering him men and supplies, are bogus. A long search to-day for the owners of the names signed to three of these letters demonstrated this fact. There were no houses at two of the addresses, and at the third place the people had not written to Coxe and bore a different name.

## A Joker's Trick.

CHICAGO, March 23.—R. C. Guinn, a prominent real estate man, denies that he has contributed \$1,000 to the treasury of Coxe's army. He is under the impression that some one has been playing a practical joke.

## A VILLAGE BURNED.

Only Six Houses Left Standing at Money Point, Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 23.—A special dispatch to the Herald gives particulars of the almost total destruction of the village of Moneypoint, just outside Norfolk, Va. The fire broke out in the sheds of the Roanoke Lumber Company and raged fiercely from 1 to 10 o'clock p. m. destroying the entire plant of the company, as well as that of the Old Dominion creosoting works. The three masted schooner Elias Moore, lying at the lumber company's wharf, was destroyed. Only six houses are left standing in the village and the loss will foot up at least \$300,000. The total insurance is \$200,000.

## MASSACRE OF AMERICANS

Averted by the Protection of the British Warship at Bluefields—A Grave Situation.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 23.—A letter received here to-day from Capt. E. T. Ryder, formerly of this place, contains this interesting fact concerning the situation at Bluefields, Nicaragua, where he now resides. He reviews affairs at Bluefields previous to the arrival of the British warship Cleopatra, and says that if it had not been for her coming all American and foreign residents of the place would have been killed.

Captain Ryder continues: "After the formation of the provisional government the commander of the Cleopatra compelled the Spanish troops to retire to Graytown, and they sailed for that on the Cleopatra on the fifth inst. Lieut. Colman, of the ship, and seventy-five marines were left to prevent further trouble. After the vessel sailed it was found that some of the Spanish soldiers remained behind. That afternoon some twenty Americans and myself were on the streets, when the Spanish soldiers commenced to make arrests. One soldier drew a revolver and fired three shots into a crowd of natives. They attacked him and nearly beat him to death. That night a frightful riot commenced between the Spanish soldiers and the natives. The streets were filled with armed men and the greatest excitement prevailed, two soldiers and one native being killed and several seriously wounded. The foreign residents sent for Lieutenant Colman, who was encamped a short distance down the river, and he came to our relief and has since remained in charge of the town."

The Cleopatra returned on the sixth and increased the number ashore to 125. Yesterday (March 9), four hundred rifles and 35,000 pounds of ammunition were found in the brush near the town, and to-day 14,000 more cartridges were discovered near by, all of which had been concealed by the Spanish soldiers. It is believed they intended to return when the warship went away and sack the town. The Americans have asked the commander of the Cleopatra to stay here and protect us as we see no relief coming from home, and he has promised to stay until relieved by another party. It had not been for our British cousins God only knows what would have been the fate of the Americans. All business is at a standstill and no one knows what an hour may bring forth.

## No Improvement.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The condition of affairs at Bluefields, Nicaragua, is still as unsettled as ever. The English are still in control of the police protection of the city and are in fact in practical control of the entire reservation. Lacayo remains at Bluefields and refuses to vacate, but his position is not recognized, and the Americans continue to ignore his demand upon them for payment of shipping dues.

The commander of the Cleopatra, besides being the commander of police protection of the city, has assumed control of the government to a certain extent and this is all the government there is in the city.

## A BIG HAUL

Of Criminal Practitioners Made in New York City.

NEW YORK, March 23.—In the police drag net to-night was gathered in a large crowd of abortionists who have been doing a thriving business in this city. The arrests were made on warrants obtained by the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law. In nearly every instance the police captured instruments, drugs and all the necessary appliances for carrying on the illegal business which was conducted chiefly through advertisement.

The arrests were made so quickly that the prisoners had no chance to get "tipped off" through the usual channels.

The warrants were all executed at 5:30 p. m., and a large force of men made it impossible for any of the violators of the law to get away. Many letters compromising the writers were found. They will probably be sent from the police later on. The prisoners are: Dr. Leo Randall, Mrs. Caroline Becker, Mrs. Louise Scott, in whose possession were found various implements; Dr. William Kraus; Dr. Newton Whitehead, described as "an old offender"; Mrs. Eliza Schroeder, Mrs. Benton Schwab, Mrs. Amelia Winkelman, Dr. Seilon N. Crow, Mrs. Eleanor Landgraf, Mrs. Ella Laughlin, in whose apartments were an electric chair and other appliances, Mrs. Mary Garconer, Mrs. F. Karch, Mrs. Roly, Mrs. Christiana Rothkrans, Dr. Benjamin Hawker and Mrs. Walley Frownberg.

A female detective of the society secured the evidence on which the warrants were issued. She visited each place and learned many curious things about the way the illegal traffic is conducted. The charges made by these practitioners vary from \$25 to \$200, according to the circumstances, social position of the victim, etc.

## CONGRESSMAN WILSON

In a Weak Condition, But No Worse Than He Was.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, March 23.—Congressman Wilson spent a restless night and is in a weak condition to-day, but Dr. Underwood reports that no unfavorable conditions have arisen, and that his patient is no worse off than when he arrived here yesterday. Mr. Wilson sat up a few hours yesterday, and the doctors think that is the principal cause of his weakness to-day. He remained in bed all day, and admission was denied to reporters and other callers.

## McKane's Lawyers Secured.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Justice O'Brien, of the supreme court, to-day denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of John Y. McKane. In his remarks Justice O'Brien secured McKane's lawyers for their repeated applications to the same judge.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS

A young ladies' school was burned at Laon, France. Six girls were burned to death.

Holla Toft, the diamond robber, wanted in Washington, D. C., escaped from the Allegheny lockup yesterday. Miss Susie Newton, a teacher in the Athens, Ga., schools, has stirred up the indignation of parents by punishing disobedient pupils by making them drink quassia water.

## IN A MOB'S HANDS.

Buda Pesth, the Scene of Much Rioting and Lawlessness.

## DISPLAY OF GRIEF FOR KOSSUTH

Not Profuse Enough to Suit the Populace and the Students—Houses Where No Mourning is Displayed Are Stoned—The Flag of Mourning Demanded on the Government Buildings—Students' Plan to Even Force the Raising of the Flag on the King's Palace—Troops Fire on the Mob.

BUDA PESTH, March 23.—There is still considerable excitement among the students and others who took part in the riotous demonstrations last night against those citizens who had not displayed emblems of mourning in honor of Louis Kossuth. During the invasion of the students who drove the actors and audience from the theatre, and as a result of the conflicts which took place between the students and police later when the former dispersed the audiences in the concert halls, over twenty people were more or less seriously injured. The police have made several arrests but further trouble is anticipated. As a matter of precaution there is a great increased display of mourning emblems to-day, as the citizens who don't make such an exhibition of respect to the memory of Kossuth are almost certain to have their windows smashed by the students.

An enormous and excited crowd gathered in front of the parliament house, which was strongly guarded by police. Led on by the excited students the people filled the air with shouts and threats, insisting that parliament was not doing sufficient to honor the dead patriot. Finally the crowds made a rush towards the doors of the parliament house and a sharp engagement with the police followed. The police, strongly reinforced, drove back the mob, but the excited people seemed determined to force an entrance. To the house of parliament, for it is a number of charges upon the part of the police before the crowd was kept within a reasonable distance of the door. The police also had the greatest difficulty in keeping a passage way through the crowds for the arrivals of the deputies, but when it was noticed that all these representatives were mourning the people became better humored, and heartily cheered the popular deputies who were recognized on their way to the entrance gates.

## ACTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Inside the parliament house there was a large attendance of deputies, and the public galleries were packed with people either dressed in mourning or conspicuously wearing mourning badges. When the president arose to address the house the most profound silence was observed throughout the chamber. All the deputies arose from their seats and stood with bowed heads, while the president announced the death of Louis Kossuth. The president was most deeply affected while making his address to the deputies, and almost broke down when he spoke of the patriot's death in a foreign land. He concluded by asking for the unanimous adoption of the proposals made by Dr. Alexander Wekerle, president of the council of ministers, who, at the conference of the liberal members of the Hungarian diet last evening, suggested that the house express the nation's gratitude for the services rendered by Kossuth, and that it also send a telegram expressing sympathy with the family of the dead general.

After the president of the house had made the propositions agreed on with Dr. Wekerle, M. Justh, leader of the Hungarian independents, warmly protested against the proposals as being inadequate, and lengthily extolled Kossuth's services to Hungary and moved that the expenses of his funeral be borne by the state; that his services be recorded as an act of parliament, and that the municipal authorities be instructed to close all the theatres until after the funeral. Finally M. Justh proposed a vote of thanks to the Italian government and to the municipal authorities of Turin for the hospitality which they had extended to the exiled patriot.

Count Apponyi moved that Kossuth's death be declared a national loss and that the lower house of the diet itself pay the expenses of his funeral.

Dr. Wekerle, who arose to reply for the government, declared that the latter could only accept proposals which the president of the house had made to the deputies.

The house then rejected the proposals made by M. Justh and Count Apponyi, and adopted by a large majority, the proposals made by the president of the house.

## MORE DISTURBANCE.

One of the largest crowds of the day assembled before the opera house and made a riotous demonstration, assisting that the morning flag should be re-hoisted on the building. At first the manager of the opera house refused to listen to the demands of the mob. When the latter seemed upon the point of forcing its way into the building, the flag was hoisted. The journalists club was also threatened by a riotous mob, and the people headed by students became so demonstrative that the police were compelled to fire with blank cartridges upon the mob, and in addition the police made several charges scattering the crowd, wounding a number of people and making many arrests.

Cavalry and infantry patrolled the streets during the afternoon and night, but their presence was not sufficient to preserve order.

Shortly after dark crowds began to gather in certain of the cafes and other places of public resort. Soon the crowds took to the streets, where their numbers were rapidly augmented and began acting in a riotous manner. The most serious disorder occurred outside the opera house. The black flag had been hauled down again after the crowd from the vicinity of the building late in the afternoon, and when this news spread it excited the deepest indignation among the populace. It was said that the flag had been hoisted,

not out of respect for the memory of Kossuth, but simply for the purpose of appeasing the fury of the mob.

## ANOTHER RIOT.

To-night Andrássy strasse and other streets in the vicinity were filled with a mob, the members of which bitterly denounced the government and the director of the opera house for what was termed the disrespect shown the memory of the greatest of Magyars.

Finally some men in the crowd began to throw stones, while others hurled insulting epithets at the troops and the police. The cavalry and police charged upon them with drawn swords. The mob resisted and stubbornly defended every inch of ground. The soldiers and police had their hands full and it looked after the first charge as though the rioters would turn the tables.

Andrássy strasse was filled with a struggling mass of humanity and the shouts of the mob could be heard as far as the river.

Again and again the crowd was charged. After the second charge they began to give way a little in the direction of the river, keeping up a continual fire of stones upon the troops and police. It was not until several charges were made that the mob began to break up. The soldiers and police used their swords unsparingly and many rioters were so badly wounded that it was necessary to remove them to the hospital.

In the meantime rioting of a less dangerous character had taken place in other parts of the city. At these points, however, the authorities had comparatively little difficulty in dispersing the mobs.

## Order was not restored until about midnight.

Cordons of troops were placed across the principal streets, and all traffic stopped. Crowds had gathered in the more frequented streets, and desultory fighting was indulged in until near midnight, when the city became apparently orderly.

## A DARING PLAN.

During the night the authorities received information that the students and their supporters intended to cross the river to Buda for the purpose of hoisting a black flag on the palace of the king of Hungary.

The royal palace stands but a short distance south of one of the two great bridges which span the Danube from Pesth. The approaches to this bridge and the bridge itself were occupied by a strong force of cavalry under orders to prevent any crowd from passing over. The Margarethen bridge further up the river was also guarded. Measures were taken to prevent the mob from crossing the river in boats, and in addition to these precautions, troops were stationed everywhere about the grounds surrounding the palace. Late at night a crowd proceeded to Ketten bridge, the one near the palace, but was turned back by the cavalry without much trouble. Some of the mob shouting:

"The king should also mourn," showing that it was the intention of the crowd to proceed to the palace and hoist the emblem.

## ANOTHER OUTBREAK

Among the Fayette Miners, But No More Trouble Feared.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 23.—Theo. Radford, murderer of W. H. Adkins, the Coleman murderer, John Griffith, and Dave Wells and John Benyan Gibson, two rioters held under the charge of murder in the first degree for killing Adkins in the riot of February 23, were brought here from the Fayette jail to-day by deputy sheriff Walker and four specials, all armed with Winchester rifles. They were smuggled through secretly in a Chesapeake & Ohio baggage car and locked in jail. This movement was to keep the miners from liberating them.

Last night a mob of twenty, armed with Winchesters, going to Fayetteville to break the jail, stopped at Fayette station to wait for reinforcements, which did not come. Sheriff Walker, in endeavoring to get to the jail to protect it from the mob, was held up at the muzzle of twenty Winchesters for two hours at Fayette station. His identity being known, and reinforcements not arriving he was turned loose. The mob dispersed with the understanding that another attempt would be made to-day. This was frustrated by the prompt action of Walker. The men are in an ugly mood, but the sheriff now fears no trouble.

## DOESN'T LIKE IT.

The London "Times" Vigorously Criticizes Peixoto's Policy.

LONDON, March 24.—The Times this morning has an editorial on the subject of the action of President Peixoto of Brazil reviving the imperial decrees of 1838 and 1851 by the terms of which the government is authorized to execute without the benefit of a formal trial all persons, whether natives or foreigners, who either directly or indirectly, have aided or abetted a revolt.

The Times strongly protests against the revival of these dusty decrees, and says that they might be applied to quite innocent British subjects. Peixoto's record, it adds, is not clear enough to justify such action. The paper further says that the claim of President Peixoto upon Portugal for the surrender of Admiral Da Gama and the other fugitive insurgent officers is also not indisputable. It is inconsistent alike with humanity and expediency to prosecute a terrorist policy before the revolution in certain provinces is suppressed. The Times thinks that President Peixoto should have seen the importance of building a golden bridge for the retreating enemy.

## ALL A FAKE

About Fulford Providing Handsomely for Annie Pixley's Mother.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Starr L. Pixley to-day denied the report that Robert Fulford had handsomely provided for the mother of the late Annie Pixley. Mr. Pixley says Fulford had made an offer to pay Mrs. Pixley \$10 a week and would not sign any papers binding himself to do that. Mr. Fulford promised to pay this sum, so Mr. Pixley says, on condition that Mrs. Pixley would publish a complete retraction of the charges and insinuations against him in connection with the death of his wife. Mr. Pixley states that the suit for an accounting brought against Fulford at Philadelphia will shortly come up for trial, and that it is the intention of his family to push the suit to an end.

## GREAT MINERS' STRIKE.

The Greatest in the History of America, May Result

## FROM THE COLUMBUS CONVENTION

To be Held on the Tenth of April.

The National Movement Will be Considered—It Will Extend Over Every Coal Region in the Country, from Eastern Pennsylvania to Colorado, and Involve a Hundred Thousand Organized Men—Talk of a New Political Party.

PITTSBURGH, March 23.—President John McBride, of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a circular call for the fifth annual convention of the organization to be held at Columbus, commencing April 10. The convention will be the most important yet held, for at this convention a "national movement" will be considered. This means the total suspension of work by miners throughout America from Colorado to eastern Pennsylvania. If adopted and a date set, the greatest strike in the history of the miners of America will be inaugurated. There are in America fully 100,000 miners who are attached to the United Mine Workers' organization.

President McBride, in his official call for a convention, sends a programme for independent labor politics to be discussed and acted upon at the meeting. The proposed political action is based upon the course pursued by the trades unionists of Great Britain. The programme contains compulsory education, a legal eight-hour work day, sanitary inspection, abolition of contract system on public work, municipal ownership of street cars and gas and electric light plants, nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railroads and mines. If endorsed, the united mine workers will bring the propositions before the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

For several months the officials have been preparing for the national movement. Organizers and state and district presidents have been working earnestly at the organization and with such success that it is estimated fully 15,000 additional miners have been brought into the union already and by the time the convention meets at least that many additional miners will be members. It is expected in the Pittsburgh district alone, that the 12,000 miners and coke workers of the Connellsville region and the eight thousand river and railroad miners will be organized. Meetings are being held nightly, conventions called and means left undone to arouse enthusiasm among the coal diggers for the national movement. The same applies to the Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri coal fields.

## Steamship News.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Arrived, Al-ler, from Bremen.

BREMEN, March 23.—Arrived, Trave, from New York.

GLASGOW, March 23.—Arrived, Scotia, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Arrived, Britannic, from New York; Tauric, from New York.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; warmer; probably Saturday night variable winds.

For Ohio, fair and warmer; winds becoming south.

## THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEFF, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 55 3 p. m. 53

9 a. m. 52 7 p. m. 49

11 a. m. 51 Weather—Cloudy.

## SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

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